

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that of Dr. X, and in over a dozen cases it was at least 10 times as great. It seems somewhat doubtful whether the average of these three estimates could be accepted as equivalent to the consensus of medical opinion in the United States. Confidence in the estimates would have been increased if to these had been added the opinions of certain general practitioners in city and country and certain specialists in different sections of Continental United States. The estimate that alcohol is responsible for one fifth as many deaths among females as males is also somewhat rough.

A minister in New York City is reported to have stated recently from his pulpit that "liquor kills 440 out of every 1,000 every year." Until a scientific study of this important subject had been made, we were bound to have such crude estimates; but, thanks to this book, we now have an estimate which is reasonably close to the truth, and one which will at least afford a scientific basis for discussion.

W. B. BAILEY.

Yale University.

NEW BOOKS

- BACHELIER, L. Calcul des probabilités. (Paris: Gauthier-Villars. 1912. Pp. 516. 25 fr.)
- King, W. I. The elements of statistical method. (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. xvi, 250. \$1.50.)
 To be reviewed.
- von Mayr, G., editor. Die Statistik in Deutschland nach ihrem heutigen Stand. Two volumes. (Munich & Berlin: J. Schweitzer. 1912. 42 m.; 45 m.)
- von Mayr, G. Statistik und Gesellschaftslehre. Reprinted from Handbuch des öffentlichen Rechts. (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr. 1912. Pp. 449-576. 3.40 m.)
- Schnapper-Arndt, G. Sozialstatistik, Vorlesungen über Bevölkerungslehre, Wirtschafts- und Moralstatistik. (Leipzig: Werner Klinkhardt. 1912. 6 m.)
- Silbergleit, H. Das statistische Amt der Stadt Berlin 1862-1912. Im Auftrage der Deputation für Statistik in kurzem Abdriss dargestellt. (Berlin: Gebrüder Grunert. 1912. Pp. iv, 81.)
- Organisation. (Darmstadt. 1911. Pp. 72.)
- Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. 32 Jahrgang 1911. (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1912. Pp. xxxii, 497, 77. 2 m.)